Title: Hernia mesh-device with tissue adhesive

Cross reference to related application:
This application claims priority to U.S. Provisional Application Ser. No. 60/448,726, which was filed on Feb. 21, 2003.

Background of the invention:
There are many types of mesh patches or prosthetic devices used to repair hernia defects. Examples of mesh-devices include, but are not limited to, polypropylene mesh (Marlex, Bard's Perfix Plug & Patch, Ethicon's PHS, USSC's Surgipro), PTFE, Alloderm (Lifecell), and Surgisis (Cook). To prevent patches from shifting, migrating, rolling-up its edges, folding, or changing the position of its placement, one usually secures the patch in place with sutures, tacks, or staples. Those methods of securing the patch can cause pain and nerve entrapment. This invention secures the mesh in place with a tissue adhesive embedded within the prosthetic device. Examples of tissue adhesives include, but are not limited to, fibrin glues, Tisseel, Floseal, Bioglue, Thorex, polyethylene glycol, and bovine or human derived thrombin, fibrinogen, and collagen.

Summary of the invention:
This invention involves a mesh-device used to surgically repair a hernia. In particular, this mesh contains a tissue adhesive incorporated into the mesh, thereby eliminating the need for sutures, staples or any other securing apparatus.

Brief description of the drawing:
Fig. 1 shows a mesh-device according to the present invention.

Description of the invention:
The hernia mesh-device contains a tissue adhesive on its surface that is to be most adherent to the body tissue. Once placed into the patient's body space, the tissue adhesive within the mesh is activated, thereby securing the mesh in place.